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We claim:

1. A method for screening for HCV exposure in humans that utilizes an immunoassay for detection of molecule(s) capable of recognizing multiple classes of anti-HCV molecules simultaneously in oral fluid or other bodily fluid samples
5 comprising the following steps:

- (a) obtaining a sample of oral fluid or other bodily fluid;
- (b) introduction of a labeling molecule to label antibodies present in oral fluid or other bodily fluid samples;
- (c) introduction of the labeled fluid into a flow through affinity matrix comprised of immobilized HCV peptide antigens;
- (d) selectively capturing labeled antibodies which are specific for the peptides present within a trapping zone of the flow through affinity matrix;
- (e) measuring the binding reaction between the human antibodies and peptide antigens of the trapping zone by amplified enzymatic reaction.
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2. A method according to claim 1 that utilizes a non-antibody molecule to tag all classes of antibodies with a reporter molecule for subsequent detection.

3. A method according to claim 1 that utilizes the generation or absence of light, and a light-gathering device to measure said light, to recognize antibody quantity and distribution within the trapping zone.

4. The method according to claim 2 wherein the non-antibody molecule is Protein LA.

5. The method according to claim 1 wherein the fluid sample is undiluted saliva.

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6. The method according to claim 1 wherein the labeling molecule is AP-conjugated goat anti-human IgG+IgM+IgA antibody cocktail.

7. A method for screening oral fluid samples for the presence of anti-HCV molecules of the IgA class comprising the steps of:

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- (a) obtaining a sample of oral fluid;
 - (b) introduction of a labeling molecule to the oral fluid to label antibodies in said fluid;
 - (c) introduction of the labeled fluid into a flow through affinity matrix comprised of immobilized HCV peptide antigens;
 - (d) selective capture of labeled antibodies which are specific for the peptides present within a trapping zone of the flow through affinity matrix;
 - (e) detection of anti-HCV molecules of the IgA class that require at least one epitope of the HCV peptides present within the trapping zone.

8. A method according to claim 7 that utilizes a non-antibody molecule to tag all classes of antibodies with a reporter molecule for subsequent detection.

9. The method according to claim 8 wherein the non-antibody molecule is Protein LA.

10. The method according to claim 7 wherein the labeling molecule is AP-conjugated goat anti-human IgG+IgM+IgA antibody cocktail.

11. A method for determining the genotype of HCV virus in a patient having HCV by measuring patient antibody binding to HCV peptides of specific HCV genotypes comprising the steps of:

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- (a) obtaining a sample of oral fluid or other bodily fluid; ..
 - (b) introduction of a labeling molecule to label antibodies present in oral fluid or other bodily fluid samples;
 - (c) introduction of the labeled fluid into a flow through affinity matrix comprised of immobilized HCV peptide antigens;
 - (d) selectively capturing labeled antibodies which are specific for the peptides present within a trapping zone of the flow through affinity matrix;
 - (e) measuring the binding reaction between the human antibodies and peptide antigens of the trapping zone by amplified enzymatic reaction.

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12. A method according to claim 11 that utilizes a non-antibody molecule to tag all classes of antibodies with a reporter molecule for subsequent detection.

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13. The method according to claim 12 wherein the non-antibody molecule is Protein LA.

14. The method according to claim 11 wherein the labeling molecule is AP-conjugated goat anti-human IgG+IgM+IgA antibody cocktail.

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15. A kit for use in the method of claim 1 comprising:

- (a) a labeling molecule to label antibodies present in oral fluid or other bodily fluid samples;
- (b) a flow through affinity matrix comprised of immobilized HCV peptide antigens.

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